

THE PLAINSMEN OF AMERICA

In the history of border life in North America, Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill follow Daniel Boone and Kit Carson in natural order, but border life was undergoing a great change in the later years of Carson's career. He had helped Fremont to open the way to California, and in opening the way he had helped to let in a tide that was destined to change the face and character of the Great West. Like Boone, whose career lapped over to the 19th century, Carson, whose activities extended into the 20th, was a mighty hunter, a frontiersman. He was one of the last to dress in moccasins, leggings, buckskin trousers, fur-trimmed leather coat, and conical cap. He was one of the last of the J. Penmore Cooper type of Indian fighters. After him came the pony express rider, the freighter, the stage driver, the prospector, the miner, the small-town adventurer, the city builder. The plainsman developed from any 1 of these, or from all of them put together. He seldom began, as had Boone or Carson, alone and with rifle in hand, trusting to his marksmanship and living on the country. If he did not ride the pony or drive the stage for Wells-Fargo, or if he did not handle a team for Russell, Majors & Waddell, or find employment as a scout at 1 of the frontier army posts, he worked his way into notice and into fame, by entering the only kind of profession known west of the Missouri. In the 60's and early 70's, and got himself elected town marshal. The plainsmen whose names stand out most conspicuously today are Buffalo Bill, otherwise William Frederick Cody; Wild Bill, otherwise James Butler Hickok; California Joe, otherwise Joseph Milner and Texas Jack, otherwise J. B. O'Connell. In the days when the trans-Missouri West was in the making, the social amenities did not demand visiting cards, and there was an utter disregard of Christian and surnames. Bret Harte, with the deep insight into early Western manners and customs that is so characteristic of his early California sketches, took delight in tracing the nicknames of the placer camp to aristocratic beginnings. Nobody on the plains ever thought of Buffalo Bill as William Frederick Cody, any more than they thought of Wild Bill as James Butler Hickok. It is questionable if in the height of their fame these men thought of themselves by their right names. The free and easy style of intercourse, the general antipathy to convention, the positive dislike of formality prevailing over the plains and mountains in pioneer days and down to the final overthrow of the hostile Indians, had an influence even upon the cultured East. Many men possessing literary talent in those days found an outlet for their genius only thru the New York Weekly, or thru Beadle's or Munroe's Dime Novels, and their names on the title pages of romances that today would bring \$12.50, at least, were prefixed with "Bill," "Tom," "Jim," "Dick," and so on. Thus, 1 of the most interesting and fertile of those writers was Edward Z. Judson, who preferred to be known to the world of letters as Ned Buntline. Ned Buntline made the names of Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack and California Joe familiar to the patrons of low-priced literature in the United States even before these characters were known to the mass of the people as actual persons. It is a strange circumstance that, while every 1 of the quartet of plainsmen named here, was frequently involved in dispute, more or less serious, with others on the borderland of civilization, they never, so far as known, quarreled among themselves. Recently, attempts have been made to prove that a break occurred in the friendship of Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill, and that they were enemies for many years. In contradiction, we have this statement from the preface of a biography of both, written by a friend and admirer of the 2 men many years ago: "Buffalo Bill, who now stands unchallenged as the greatest plainsman living, was an intimate friend of Wild Bill, and the 2, so long connected in their wonderful careers, deserve a conjunctive position in history such as I have given them." Even more interesting and stronger evidence of the friendship of the 2 is found in the cast of the play, "Scouts of the Plains," written by

Sketches from Life :: By Temple



'Nickel On the Red'

Ned Buntline as a vehicle for the introduction of his heroes to the public thru the media of the stage. The organization under which the debut of the plainsmen was made, bore the title, "The Buffalo Bill Combination." Here is the "lineup" as it was presented to a New York audience in the season of 1873-74:

Buffalo Bill.....W. F. Cody
Texas Jack.....J. B. O'Connell
Wild Bill.....J. B. Hickok
California Joe.....Frank Mordant
Aunt Annie Carter, Miss Jennie Fisher
Ella.....Miss Lizzie Safford
Uncle Henry Carter, a friend of the Scout.....J. V. Arlington
Nick Blunder, with song and dance.....Walter Fletcher
Tom Doggett.....W. S. McEvoy
Ebenzer Longank.....A. Johnson
Tail Oak, a Kiowa, but on the square.....W. A. Reed
Bear Claw, a Comanche brace.....
Big Thunder, a Comanche chief.....H. Mainhall
B. Meredith
Raven Feather.....J. W. Buck
Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack had some histrionic ability, but Wild Bill, apparently, was qualified only for a thinking part. Colonel Cody, in his autobiography, has this note concerning the appearance of his brother scout in the play referred to: "Altho he had a fine stage appearance, was a handsome fellow and possessed a good, strong voice, yet when he went upon the stage before an audience it was almost impossible for him to utter a word. He insisted that we were making a set of fools of ourselves and that we were the laughing stock of the people." Yet this man had faced a howling mob of whites and a band

of hostile Indians with perfect self-composure, and had held his ground.
—Christian Science Monitor.

WAR BREEDS OWN HEROES

"Who Will Be the Military Hero of the Next War?" an Eastern paper inquired recently, and then it printed a speculative article regarding the present ones of American military affairs. Granting that the next war comes before the present crop of leaders pass their prime, it is safe to rely upon the precedent of American history, and predict that none of the present ones will be the hero of the next war. In practically every war in which the United States has engaged, the war has produced its own hero. In the Civil war, Grant, the officer of volunteers, became the great man of the war, after Winfield Scott, McClelland, Pope and Hooker, of the regular army, had failed. In the Spanish war, more people remember Wood and Easton, products of the war, than Shafter and Miles, regular army men. Dewey was a commodore when he fought the battle of Manila Bay and was far down the ranks of officers. It is entirely possible that the hero of the next war now is a subordinate officer—possibly only a captain or a major in the regular army. Perhaps he is an officer in the National Guard. And perhaps he is 1 of the fellows who went to the Mexican border last summer. War breeds its own heroes.

COST OF BOARD IS BOOSTED

This week the pressure of the increased cost of living came to the "homeless" class—meaning the men and women who board—in a greater measure than ever before. Restaurant keepers advanced the "meal ticket" and raised the price of meals. A hike of at least \$2.50 in the price of a week's board is a serious matter to men and women whose wages are small. Already, they are paying more for their clothing and for the other items that enter into the expense of irregular existence. Relatively few people of this class have been advanced in their wages. In a measure, these persons now are feeling the rub that the householder has experienced for several months. But it cannot be denied that to many of these people an increase of 50 per cent in the price of the food they must have, is serious.

SMALL TOWNS HAVE BIG MEN

Edgar Watson Howe, the Kansas philosopher and humorist, has recently come to the defense of the little town man, and in no uncertain terms. "I never visit a country town," he says, "that I do not meet men whose lives afford a lesson or an inspiration." Surely, the small town has its big men, just as the large town has its small men. In neither case is it the town that calls for attention when considering the size of men.—Christian Science Monitor.

A garden always seems profitable at this season of the year, when the new seed catalogs are beginning to arrive.

THE SPRING CROPS OF VEGETABLES IN TEXAS LOOK GOOD

AUSTIN, Texas.—Prospects could hardly be more favorable for the early spring vegetable crops of Texas than they are at this time. The acreage devoted to the growing of Bermuda onions is considerably larger than of any previous year, and the crop is in fine condition. It is estimated that during the next 3 months the markets of the north and east will be supplied with not less than 8,000 carloads of Texas onions. The Irish potato planting season has just been finished, and the acreage in south Texas is a large increase over last year. These potatoes are grown for the special purpose of supplying the early spring market, and they will be harvested and shipped as soon as they attain an edible size, which will be within the next few weeks. Taking the acreage as a basis, it is probable that not less than 5,000 carloads of new potatoes will be shipped from Texas this spring. The winter cabbage shipments from the lower Rio Grande valley are still being made. An unprecedented demand for cabbage exists all over the country, and prices are higher than ever known before, growers having recently received \$120 a ton for the product. When it is considered that an average cabbage yield is about 10 tons to an acre, some idea of the revenue that is being derived from this crop may be had. The truck growers and farmers of south Texas, have inaugurated a concerted, gigantic effort to do their part towards overcoming whatever food shortages may exist in this country. More acreage will be devoted to the production of quick growing and salable products this spring than ever before. The truck territory of the state, also shows a large increase over any previous year. These plants are up and doing nicely in most localities. In the vicinity of Sanluis, several thousand acres have been planted to these melons. Recent general rains have placed all kinds of crops in splendid shape, and those that are being grown without irrigation give promise of large yields. In the irrigated districts of the Rio Grande valley, the truck crop situation is likewise exceedingly promising. As an indication of the importance attached to the truck growing industry of south Texas, there have already arrived in the shipping centers of that part of the state, representatives of leading produce dealers of the larger cities of the country.

NEW HYDE TRIAL WILL BE OPENED APRIL 9

KANSAS CITY.—Judge E. E. Porterfield, in the criminal court, here, set April 9, as the date for a new trial of Dr. E. Clarke Hyde, on the charge of having murdered Col. Thos. H. Swope. Altho Judge Porterfield announced early in January that he would dismiss the case because the state had asked so many continuances, he objected recently to such action, and set the new trial date.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The proceedings of the present legislature often raises the question as to the members and employees of the 1st legislature under statehood, and if there are any of the pages or representatives of the history making body of law-makers living. The only living page of the 1st Kansas state legislature, which convened at Topeka, March 25, 1861, is Albert L. Bartlett, of St. Joseph, vice-president of the Bartlett Land & Loan company, and director in the Bartlett Trust company, who is widely known in the several states thru which his firm operates. Mr. Bartlett's father, the late Dr. Joseph Bartlett, was a member of the house of the first state legislature in which his son acted as page. The late John J. Ingalls, who afterward became famous as an orator, writer and senator from Kansas, was secretary of the senate. The speaker of the house was W. W. Updegraff, who prophetically said that the little Albert would some day be very rich. His attention was called to the fact before the session opened by the boys parading around in a small boys soldier uniform. He noticed that the boy was unusually bright and urged his father to use his influence to elect the son as page. The boy won out over 3 other candidates. He served also as page for 4 successive sessions of the legislature, but this was his last political experience, as he went into business soon after moving to St. Joseph. Here he located with his mother, Mrs. Hannah Bartlett, in 1869, 7 years after the death of his father, which occurred on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1862, in Topeka. His mother is still living in St. Joseph, where she makes her home with her daughter, Miss Eunice Bartlett, 1828 Lovers Lane, Albert living at 2909 Lovers Lane. His brother, David, also lives in St. Joseph, and is a member of the Bartlett firm. Albert Bartlett married in 1882 to Miss Lucy Lancaster, who died 7 years ago. He married in November, 1915, to Miss May Yonkers, who was private secretary for the Bartlett firm for several years. Mr. Bartlett's father came from Oswego, New York. His mother was of Irish parentage. She is 84 years old, but reclining in her rocking chair at her comfortable home in St. Joseph, she likes to tell of the early days of Kansas, and of the hardships and privations the pioneers endured. The Bartletts were at 1 time located at Industry, Ohio, now incorporated into the city of Cincinnati, where Albert was born, March 11, 1852. When the boy was 4 years old, the parents heard the call of Kansas, listened to it, and moved to the new territory, locating at Big Springs, Douglas county, near Lawrence, in 1856. Here Dr. Bartlett practiced medicine and ran a general store. The country was new and the people were rough. Kansas City, then called West Port, was the only nearby town of any size. Lawrence was a struggling village. Little attempt was made to keep law and order, so often when Dr. Bartlett was administering to some patient in a log cabin, the family at home would fear for his safe return. Part of the time, while the doctor was in the store, the people of the settlement would congregate in the little building and exchange stories of politics, border ruffianism, and of how the different territorial governors had to flee for their lives, menaced by the pro-slavery men. Little Albert, perched on the counter, heard all these things. Sometimes also, he would be playing on the floor, a shadow would fall across his path, and with terrified gaze, he would see that the doorway had been darkened by the figure of a half-naked Indian, who reeled drunkenly into the store, looking covetously at the red calico on the shelves. Perhaps these discussions led the father to take a great deal of interest in politics. At all events the year 1860 found him in Topeka and the next year representing Douglas county in the 1st Kansas state legislature. Kansas was then in the throes of the Civil war. Blue coated soldiers thronged the streets. Little Albert was much interested in the soldiers and proudly wore the uniform which his father had brought back with him from the East—that far off land of magical comfort to the children and settlers. At that time boarding houses became in demand as the legislatures were held in the capital city. The Bartletts decided to run a boarding house, and among their boarders was Mr. Updegraff. 1 day as he was sitting on the porch he noticed the boy, Albert, prancing around in his uniform, and began to talk to him. Impressed with the child's precocity he suggested to his father that being page in the legislature would be a wonderful experience for the lad. The boy was delighted at the prospect of mingling with the men who would play so important a part in the history of the new state. However, the same ambition was shared by 3 others, Charles K. Prentiss, young Garvey and young Davis. Mr. Cutler, 1 of the representatives nominated Bartlett, and Dr. Bartlett, Mr. Updegraff and others used their influence so that the boy received 54 votes against the 50 votes of Prentiss and the 20 of Garvey and the 15 votes of Davis. The opening days of the legislature which confronted so many complex problems, arising from a new state's entrance into a Union which was threatened to be disintegrated, made a deep impression upon the little page. His duties, altho he was the only page, were not too arduous, as there were not many representatives to need his services in the new state. So he had time to absorb much of the discussions of new statehood and national war issues. However, there were some lulls in the legislative proceedings. During 1 of these calms, a representative looked at the diminutive 9-year-old Bartlett, and said to his seat-mate: "You can call him a page if you wish, but he looks to me not any bigger than a paragraph." The remark was overheard by Speaker Updegraff. Mr. Updegraff felt that he must not pass over any light remarks about the little fellow, for whom he was sort of sponsor, so he placed him on the speakers' desk, setting his own seal upon the tiny brow, he said

A ST. JOSEPH MAN PAGE TO 1ST KANSAS LAW MAKERS

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gravely, addressing the house: "Gentlemen, the boy may be only a small page now, but he was born in Industry, and from his industriousness here I predict that he will be, some day, the richest man in the free state."

That Mr. Updegraff was a good prophet is well known, as Mr. Bartlett is reputed to be a millionaire, altho he does not live in Kansas. His widowed mother left Topeka a few years after the death of the father, living first at Neosha Rapids, and in 1869, moving to St. Joseph, where the comforts of an older civilization attracted her. St. Joseph has been the home of the Bartletts ever since, and Mr. Bartlett and his mother are both glad of their experience in the early struggles of the sister state, which has grown so in progress and prosperity.—Walter B. Montgomery.

STUDENTS TAKE

ATHENIAN OATH

Students of the high school of Kansas City, Kan., have taken the "Oath

of the Youth of Athens." It was as follows: "We will never bring disgrace on this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will fight for the ideals and the sacred things of our city, both alone and with others. We will reverence and obey the city laws and we will do our best to incite a like respect in those above us who are prone to annul them or set them at naught. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty."

ONTARIO PLANS TO BUILD CANAL TO COST \$9,000,000

OTTAWA.—The hydro-electrical commission of Ontario has decided to undertake forthwith the construction of the projected canal, 12 miles in length, between Chippewa creek and Queenstown, for the supply of 200,000 horse power of additional electrical energy for the peoples system. It is estimated that the cost of construction of the entire canal, together with its electrical equipment, will reach \$9,000,000.

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